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Historic Houses

A VISITOR'S GUIDE

PROPERTIES OF

The Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities



About the Society

THE SOCIETY FOR THE PRESERVATION OF NEW ENGLAND ANTIQUITIES (SPNEA) is the largest regional preservation organization in the United States and is the largest nongovernmental owner and operator of historic house museums in the country. Founded in 1910 by William Sumner Appleton, SPNEA has always been supported solely by membership and private contributions.

Incorporated in an era when historic preservation was by no means a widely accepted concept, the Society today is in the vanguard of the burgeoning national preservation movement. Through public display of its nearly 60 historic properties (in five of the six New England states) and their contents, as well as through educational programs and publications, SPNEA attempts to make all segments of the public aware of the importance of the American past in modern life.

As the only organization in New England with a regional distribution of membership, the Society is increasingly devoting staff time and experience to assisting smaller groups in the development of programs for the solution of local preservation problems. The Society's staff counsels interested groups on new legal procedures for preservation and adaptive use as well as technical questions relating to specific historic houses and artifacts. Professional staff members appear as expert witnesses at hearings in preservation crises, consult on building conservation problems throughout New England, lecture extensively on their specialities before meetings of historical and academic groups and also attend and report to major national preservation meetings and seminars.

Founded to collect all forms and types of New England antiquities, SPNEA has come to specialize in regional architectural history. Although continuing to collect a wide variety of objects, the Society's greatest strength lies in the Department of Properties. Long experience with its own houses has brought SPNEA to a progressive and highly refined philosophical approach to the preservation and restoration of most historic buildings. The Society believes that the fabric of history is made up of people and events and is not a lamination of stereotypes. When called upon for advice on the acquisition, repair, use or interpretation of historic sites, therefore, the Society works to show the actual continuing life of the structure and its inhabitants rather than to recreate and freeze an imagined ideal which, in fact, is little more than a modern dream of how the past might have appeared.

* * * * *

The Society is headquartered in downtown Boston in the first Harrison Gray Otis House, built in 1796, with the general offices occupying the third floor. Connected with the Otis House are the Society's museum and library. Several of the collections are the finest of their kind in the country. Notable among these are the textile and wallpaper collections, the architectural study collection and the drawings, plans, manuscripts and books pertaining to New England architectural history. The library houses approximately 300,000 daguerreotypes, ambrotypes, glass-plate negatives and proof prints — one of the nation's largest collections of specialized photographic items. It is unrivaled on New England subjects. The museum also contains study collections of ceramics, pewter, dolls, toys and glass.

This guide offers a selection of fine properties owned and operated by the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities. Listed by states, each property has a number which corresponds to a map on pages 10 and 11.

1. Harrison Gray Otis House, 1796 *Boston*



The Harrison Gray Otis House is the first of three houses in Boston designed by Charles Bulfinch for Otis, a prominent lawyer, member of Congress and mayor of Boston. Architecturally, the house reflects the proportions and delicate detail which Bulfinch introduced to Boston and which had such a strong influence on the Federal style in New England. While basic restoration was completed in 1926, the first two floors have been recently refurbished to reflect the taste and decoration in Boston from the late 1790's to 1820. To accomplish this, much effort has been put into the restoration of the original colors through chemical and microscopic analysis and research into the technology of paint of the period. Most of the wallpapers have been reproduced from originals which were found on the walls. The furnishing scheme has evolved from researching contemporary

inventories, letters, paintings and prints using surviving pieces which belonged to Otis, as well as examples of furniture and decorative arts made and used in Boston at the time.



CONNECTICUT

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2. Henry C. Bowen House (ROSELAND COTTAGE), 1846 Woodstock

This imposing board and batten Gothic Revival summer "cottage" was built for the famed Brooklyn, New York publisher and owner of *The Independent*. The architect was Joseph C. Wells of New York City. This is one of New England's most important surviving examples of the Gothic Revival. Containing many of its original furnishings, including several pieces designed by the architect, the house has always been lived in by the Bowen family. The grounds and extensive out-buildings include one of the earliest private bowling alleys in this country and a Classical style garden house adjacent to the landscaped, boxwood gardens. Presidents Grant, Hayes, Harrison and McKinley were guests at Roseland on various of its celebrated Fourth of July festivities. The house was acquired with the assistance of the Connecticut Historical Commission.

On Route 169, facing Woodstock Common.



3. Pratt House Essex

Representative of Connecticut's mid-18th century domestic architecture, this house contains the noted Griswold collection of American furniture and furnishings.

20 West Avenue. From the Connecticut Thruway (Route 95) take Route 9 to Essex and Route 80.

4. Swain-Harrison House, c. 1680 Branford

This lean-to house with its second-story overhang was restored by J. Frederick Kelley as his own home.

124 Main Street via Routes 1 and 95.



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5. Casey Farm, c. 1750 *North Kingston*



Home of General Thomas Lincoln Casey, Supervising Engineer for the completion of the Washington Monument and the construction of the State War and Navy Building and the Library of Congress, the house was built and continuously occupied by the Casey family until coming to the Society. Surrounded by fields and high stone walls overlooking Narragansett Bay and Jamestown Island, this mid-18th century place with its impressive collection of barns and outbuildings still functions as a working farm in a picturesque setting.

On Route 1A below the bridge to Jamestown Island and above Saunders-town.

6. Bull-Mawdsley House *Newport*

Incorporated within this gable-on-hip roofed house as enlarged c. 1747 by Captain John Mawdsley are many original architectural features of an earlier structure built by Jireh Bull in the 1680's. Inspired by English design books, the later interiors are finished with fine Georgian period woodwork. The front hall and parlor are furnished with pieces having Rhode Island histories.



Situated on the corner of Spring and John Streets.

7. Clemence-Irons House, c. 1680 *Johnston*

This stone-end one-story dwelling with a loft, restored by Norman M. Isham, characterizes Rhode Island's 17th century regional house forms.

38 George Waterman Road. Route 44 just beyond Centerdale, turn south onto Waterman Road.

8. Arnold House, c. 1687 *Lincoln*

Similar in character to the Clemence-Irons House, this two-story house features a massive stone-end plastered chimney.

449 Great Road. The Society also owns the Croade House on the same property (not open to the public).

The Tower Hill Burying Ground in South Kingston is maintained by SPNEA.



9. Merwin House (TRANQUILITY), c. 1825

Stockbridge

Built of brick in the late Federal style, the house was enlarged with a "Shingle style" ell toward the end of the century. Reflecting the cultural interests and foreign travel of its later owner, the interior exhibits a wide-ranging collection of European and American furniture and decorative arts.

39 Main Street.



10. Merrell Tavern

South Lee

This picturesque brick hostelry, originally built in 1811, was enlarged in 1838 with a clapboarded third-story ballroom and two-story front porch. Having retained most of its original architectural character, including both Federal and Greek Revival trim, the structure is equipped with its tap room, bar and some local furnishings.

On Route 102, the town's main street.



11. Alexander House (LINDEN HALL), c. 1811

Springfield

This porticoed residence is believed to have been constructed by the local builder Simon Sanborn from designs supplied by the noted architect Asher Benjamin. Of particular note are the double parlors, spiral staircase and the impressive groin-vaulted reception hall with one of the finest surviving Federal period molded ceilings in New England. With the exception of a few Alexander pieces, the rooms are mostly unfurnished.

284 State Street (Route 20). From Interstate Route 91, take the State Street exit.



This framed house with lean-to located on the Longmeadow Common is characteristic of the Connecticut River Valley's regional architectural tradition.

From Springfield go south on Route 91 to Route 5. 787 Longmeadow Street.

12. Colton House

Longmeadow

13. Cooper-Frost-Austin House, c. 1690 *Cambridge*

Built by Walter Cooper, this is believed to be the oldest house in Cambridge. A representative example of the 17th century integral lean-to with its rooms and chambers arranged around the central chimney, the interior exhibits many original architectural features with several pieces of period furniture.

21 Linnaean Street, off Massachusetts Avenue north of Harvard Square.



14. Browne House, c. 1698 *Watertown*

This is one of the earliest and the most important restorations by William Sumner Appleton. The second-floor chamber contains an interesting exhibit of the structural and documentary evidence uncovered during the restoration. Included is

one of the few existing original three-part casement window frames. The parlor is furnished to reflect a 17th century interior as reconstructed from inventories.

562 Main Street, on Route 20, west of the center of town.

15. Lyman House (THE VALE), 1793 *Waltham*

Designed by Samuel McIntire, it was one of his most ambitious country houses. The Lyman family enlarged and remodeled the house in the 1880's. The ballroom and bow parlor retain much of their original appearance — the latter containing two pieces designed by McIntire for the room. The gardens and grounds were landscaped at the same time and include a stable designed by the architect and two early 19th century greenhouses known for their camellias and muscatel and black hamburg grapes.

Lyman Street, off Route 20, near the center of town.



16. Smith Tavern *Weston*

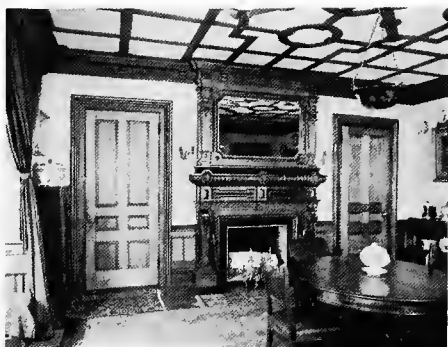
This mid-18th century structure is used as town offices and for community events.

Several rooms contain collections of local interest displayed by the Weston Historical Society.

Boston Post Road, off Route 20, facing the town green.

17. Codman House (THE GRANGE) *Lincoln*

Built in the 1730's as a Georgian country estate, the house was considerably enlarged in the 1790's to its present three-story Federal style exterior form. In the 1860's one room was remodeled into an Elizabethan Revival dining room and, later, the architect Ogden Codman, Jr., whose home it was, made numerous Colonial Revival alterations. Complete with its remarkable accumulation of family furnishings of various periods and styles, the house is preserved just as it was received, showing the increasing needs and changes in tastes through successive generations



of the Codman family during their almost uninterrupted occupancy.

Codman Road.

18. Peter Tufts House, c. 1678 *Medford*

This structure, believed to be the oldest surviving brick house in New England, underwent a Colonial Revival "restoration" in the 1890's. The interior combines several original 17th century features with the Revival woodwork.

350 Riverside Avenue, near Spring Street.



19. Boardman House, c. 1687 *Saugus*

Home for six generations of the Boardman family, this house is of immense architectural importance for the student and scholar. Original interior details which in-

clude an early staircase, sheathing and sponge painting survive.

17 Howard Street. From Route 1, take overpass for the Lynn Fells Parkway and turn right onto Howard Street at the first traffic light.

20. Pierce House, c. 1650 *Dorchester*

The original nucleus of this house was added on to late in the 17th century and again in the 1760's. Although sparsely furnished, the house is unique in that it descended in the Pierce family until 1968

when acquired by the Society and thus reflects ten generations of occupancy by the same family.

24 Oakton Avenue. From the South-east Expressway, take Exit 21N, straight at intersection of Routes 3 and 3A onto Adams Street, right on Oakton Avenue at top of hill.

21. Quincy House, 1770 *Quincy*



Built by Colonel Josiah Quincy, a prominent merchant and patriot during the Revolution, the house contains interesting interior details and trim of the period and family furnishings.

20 Muirhead Street, Wollaston. Turn off Shore Boulevard at Bromfield Street or Hancock Street at Beach Street. The House is No. 11 on the Quincy Historic Trail.

22. Lincoln House *Hingham*

This small 18th century gambrel-roof house stands on a portion of the original Lincoln land grant. Two of the rooms are furnished. *North Street.*

23. Jacobs Farm *Norwell*



This mid-18th century farmhouse with its later additions contains furnishings from the early periods and through the Victorian era. The later extension to the north contains furnished rooms and the collections of the Norwell Historical Society. Surrounded by open fields along a country lane, the numerous barns and out-buildings house an extensive collection of early fire apparatus.

Corner of Main Street and Jacobs Lane, Assinippi. From Route 3, turn left onto Route 123 and then right onto Main Street.

24. Stetson House *Hanover Center*

Probably built in the late 17th century, this structure was enlarged during the

18th century by Samuel Stetson to its present size. Restored, the interior reflects a transition from the Georgian to an individualistic country Federal style in the late 18th century.

514 Hanover Street.

25. Crocker House, c. 1754 *Barnstable*

Having once served as a tavern, this two-story frame house contains a collection of family furniture from the Essex County area.

Main Street (Route 6A).

26. Thacher House *Yarmouthport*

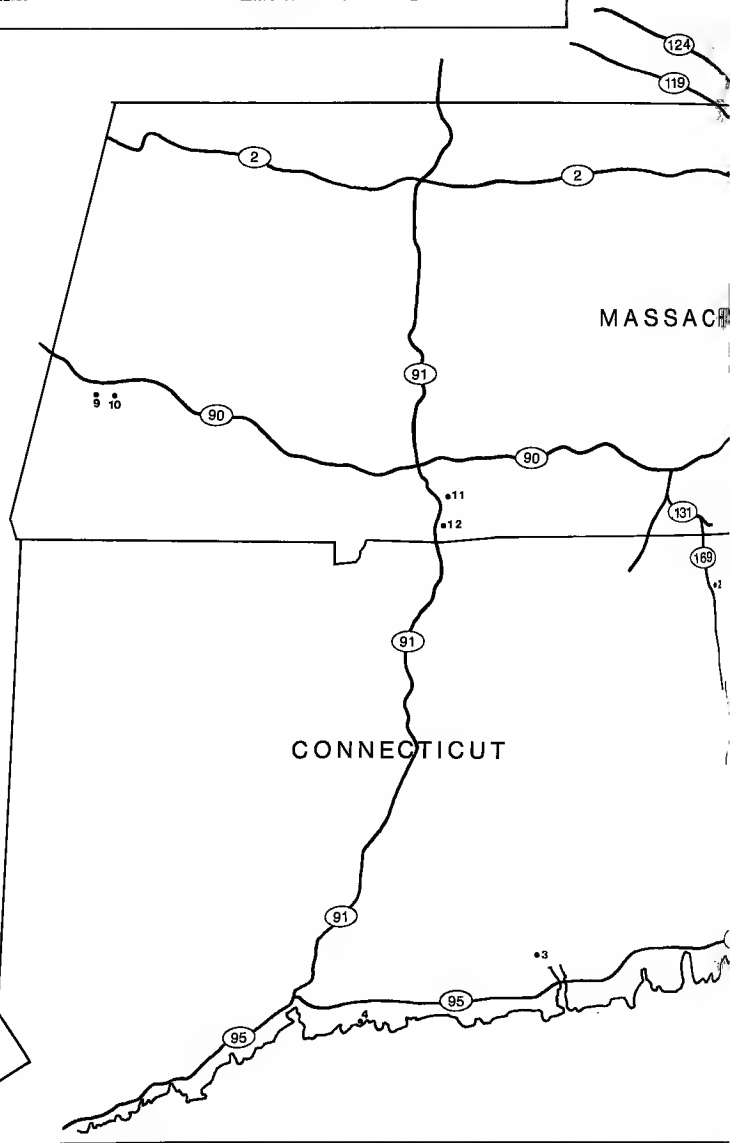
This Cape Cod house has grown and developed through the years and preserves furnishings from the 17th through 19th centuries.

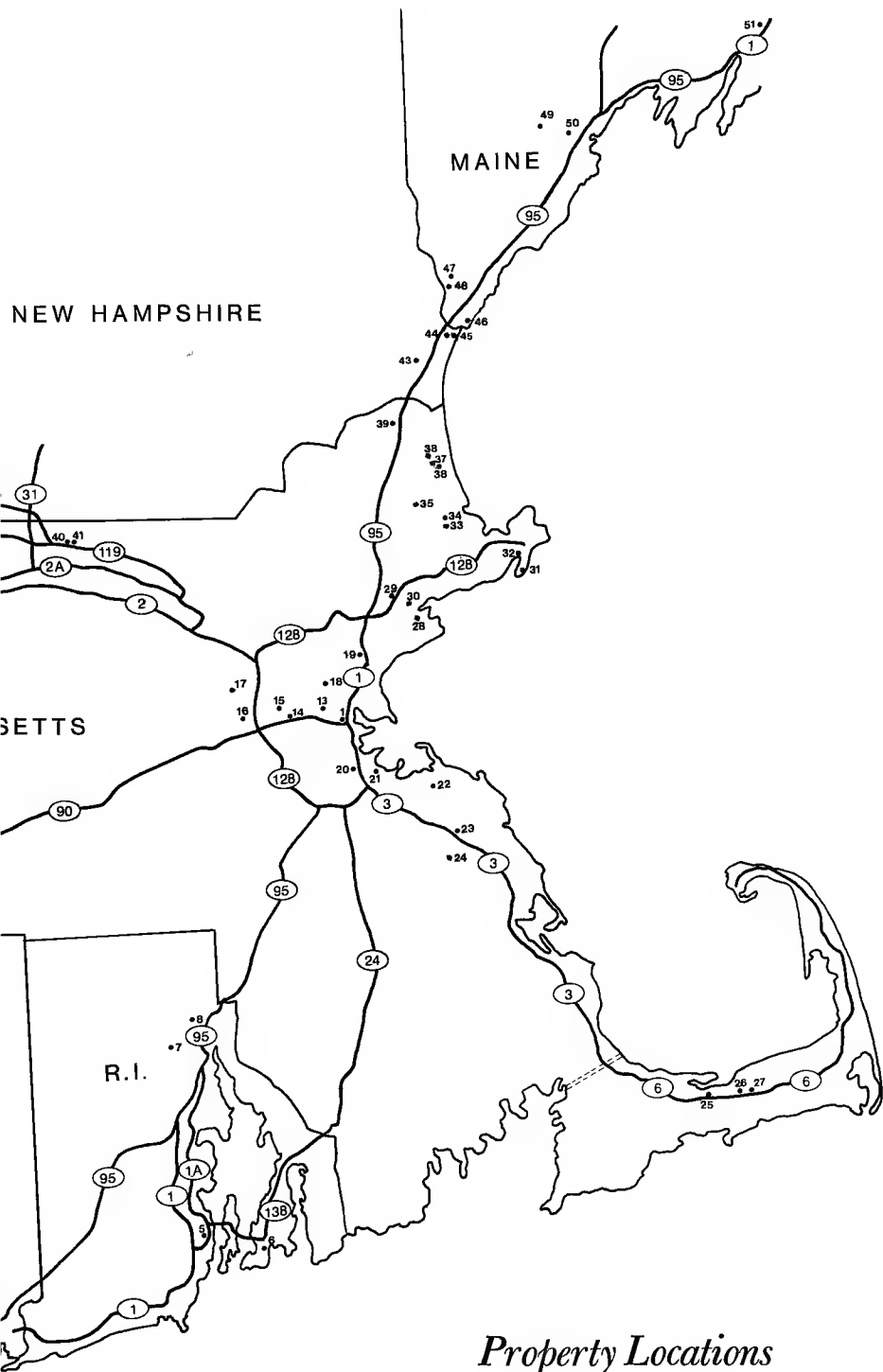
Corner of King's Highway (Route 6A) and Thacher Lane.

PHOTO CREDITS

Cover — EDWARD JACOBY

1. Otis House
Exterior — RICHARD CHEEK
Interior — RICHARD MERRILL
Architectural detail — RICHARD MERRILL
2. Bowen House
Exterior — JACK E. BOUCHER
Interior — JACK E. BOUCHER
8. Arnold House
Exterior — LAURENCE E. TILLEY
9. Merwin House
Interior — CLEMENS KALISCHER
10. Merrell Tavern
Exterior — WALLACE BOYER
11. Alexander House
Exterior — ARTHUR C. HASKELL
13. Cooper-Frost-Austin House
Exterior — ARTHUR C. HASKELL
17. Codman House
Interior — RICHARD CHEEK
18. Tufts House
Exterior — ARTHUR C. HASKELL
27. Winslow Crocker House
Interior — RICHARD CHEEK
31. Beaport
Exterior — SAMUEL CHAMBERLAIN
32. Sargent-Murray-Gilman-Hough House
Exterior — ARTHUR C. HASKELL
37. Coffin House
Exterior — RICHARD MERRILL
42. Barrett House
Exterior — RICHARD MERRILL
44. Jackson House
Exterior — ARTHUR C. HASKELL
45. Governor Langdon Mansion
Interior — DOUGLAS ARMSDEN
46. Lady Pepperrell House
Exterior — DOUGLAS ARMSDEN
47. Jewett Memorial
Interior — ARTHUR C. HASKELL
48. Hamilton House
Exterior — DOUGLAS ARMSDEN
49. Marrett House
Exterior — GEORGE FRENCH





Property Locations

27. Winslow Crocker House, c. 1780 *Yarmouthport*

Adjacent to the Thacher House, this dwelling was moved here from West Barnstable. It is of particular interest for its fine collection of furniture.

King's Highway (Route 6A).



The Fisher-Bliss House in Edgartown on Martha's Vineyard is maintained under the Society's Preservation Management Program (not open to the public).

NORTH OF BOSTON

28. Gedney House, 1665 *Salem*

The original portion of this house was built in 1665 with subsequent additions made at the beginnings of the 18th and 19th centuries. Immediately prior to its purchase by the Society in 1967, the

house was stripped of partitions and its trim. The result is of considerable interest to the student and scholar: a 17th century house fully enclosed but lacking all finish trim and thus permitting the study of its framing elements and much original paint evidence.

21 High Street. One block past the foot of Chestnut Street, left on Gedney Street Court to High Street.

29. Nurse House *Danvers*

According to tradition, this house was built by Francis Nurse whose wife Rebecca was hanged as a witch in 1692. In an otherwise densely populated neigh-

borhood, the house stands isolated in a picturesque setting upon a knoll surrounded by open fields. Restored by George Francis Dow, the house was presented to the Society by the Nurse House Association.

149 Pine Street. From Exit 24 on Route 128, north on Endicott Street, right on Sylvan Street, then bear left on Pine Street.

30. Fowler House, 1810 *Danversport*

This four-square Federal brick house with a hip roof contains several original wall-papers and some family furniture of the Federal and Empire periods.

166 High Street. Take a right from the Route 35 exit off Route 128.

31. Beauport *Gloucester*



Created by Henry Sleeper, Beauport is an extraordinary and fascinating assemblage of rooms, mostly of pre-Revolutionary origin, brought from other Massachusetts sites and arranged under one roof during the first decades of this century. The house is an eclectic combination in stone and wood of dormers, turrets, carved ornament and varying rooflines built on a rock ledge overlooking Gloucester Harbor. Each room is decorated and furnished in keeping with Mr. Sleeper's historical sense of the periods. The whole comprises an important and early collection of furniture and American decorative arts housed within a unique architectural setting.

Eastern Point Boulevard. Via Route 128 to the end, then straight toward East Gloucester.

32. Sargent-Murray-Gilman-Hough House, 1768 *Gloucester*

Built in 1768 by Winthrop Sargent for his daughter, Judith, who later married John Murray, the founder of Universalism in America, this restored Georgian house is finished on the interior with elaborate paneling. The house is furnished with fine paintings and furniture owned by the various families who have lived there. Owned by the Sargent-Murray-Gilman-Hough House Association, the house is managed by the SPNEA under a cooperative agreement.

49 Middle Street in the center of town.



33. Howard House, c. 1680 *Ipswich*

The original portion of this house was built in the 1680's, enlarged in 1709 and partially restored in the 1940's.

41 Turkey Shore Road at the east end of the Green Street Bridge.

34. Lakeman-Johnson House, 1837 *Ipswich*

This dwelling with its simple Greek Revival detail dates from the second quarter of the 19th century and contains some Lakeman family furniture as well as many Oriental decorative objects.

16 East Street. Two doors down the street is the CAPTAIN MATTHEW PERKINS HOUSE, which the Society operates under its Preservation Management Program (not open to the public).

35. Chaplin-Clark House, c. 1671
Rowley

The oldest house in Rowley, this unrestored structure exhibits a multiple-stage development, resulting in an unusual split level construction.

109 Haverhill Street. From Route 1 turn right onto Route 133.

36. Short House, c. 1732
Newbury

This early, brick-ended wooden frame house has a reproduction doorway. The interior paneling and furnishings date from the William and Mary period (c. 1710-1740).

39 High Road, on Route 1A opposite the town common.



37. Coffin House, c. 1654
Newbury

Beginning with what is now the ell, this house developed through a series of enlargements in the late 17th and 18th centuries which more than tripled its original size. Of particular interest is this growth as seen in the evolution of framing elements and the accumulation of furnishings representing the possessions of the Coffin family gathered over eight generations.

16 High Road (Route 1A).



38. Swett-Ilsley House
Newbury

The Society's first property, it was built c. 1671 as a two-room two-story dwelling

and added to at several later periods before reaching its present enlarged lean-to form. Numerous interior structural elements show these various stages of growth.

4 and 6 High Road (Route 1A).

39. Rocky Hill Meetinghouse, 1785 *Amesbury*



This fine example of an 18th century Massachusetts meetinghouse has come down to the present in a virtually unaltered state. The interior is fitted with box pews and an exceptionally well-executed raised pulpit, complete with marbled pilasters and sounding board.

Portsmouth Road. Just north of Route 110.

40. Conant House *Townsend Harbor*

This early 18th century house contains some fine later details including a hinged partition and early stenciling.

15 South Main Street, off Route 119.

41. Spaulding Cooperage Shop, c. 1845 Spaulding Grist Mill, c. 1840

Adjacent to the Conant House, these mid-19th century buildings are open upon request.

The Society also maintains the Peabody and Smith Cemeteries in Middleton.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

42. Barrett House (FOREST HALL), 1800 *New Ipswich*

This exceptional three-story Federal style country residence with attached carriage shed is of singular architectural merit. Featuring a third-story ballroom, the interior is furnished with fine family furniture and portraits. It is surrounded by extensive grounds which include an early garden house and large shade trees.

Main Street, off Route 124. On the same property is the late 18th century BULLARD-BARR HOUSE (not open to the public).



43. Gilman Garrison House *Exeter*

Built in the late 17th century as a gar-
rison house, constructed of hewn logs
with a second-story overhang and port-
cullis door, the house was remodeled and
a wing added in the 18th century. The
pulley arrangement to raise and lower the

door can still be seen as can a section
of the log construction. The furnishings
reflect both periods.

12 Water Street.

44. Jackson House, c. 1664 *Portsmouth*

Believed to be the oldest house surviving
in New Hampshire, this highly pictur-
esque structure is of considerable archi-
tectural interest.

*Northwest Street, just off the road to
Dover. Next door is the 19th century
NATHANIEL JACKSON HOUSE (not open to
the public).*



45. Governor John Langdon Mansion Memorial, 1784 *Portsmouth*

Built by John Langdon, Revolutionary
leader, Governor of New Hampshire, first
President of the United States Senate and
acting President of the United States prior
to George Washington's election, this is
one of the Society's finest and most his-
toric houses. During the Revolution,
Langdon pledged his entire personal for-
tune to the effort. Here, George Wash-
ington was entertained in 1789 and wrote
warmly of the house and its host. Later,
the exiled Louis Philippe of France and
his brothers were guests here. The house
contains carved paneling of exceptional
quality and period furniture. The grounds
are extensively landscaped.

143 Pleasant Street.



"Bleakhouse" in Peterborough is also
maintained under the Preservation Man-
agement Program (not open to the public).

The Frost Cemetery in Newcastle is main-
tained by SPNEA.

46. Lady Pepperrell House, 1760

Kittery Point

This house was built by the widow of Sir William Pepperrell, conqueror of Louisburg and the only native American to be created a baronet by the English Crown. This fine example of mid-18th century northern colonial architecture with its projecting pavilion facade ornamented with ionic pilasters and quoins has a Colonial Revival porch. The rooms have been restored with furnishings representative of the period.

Route 103, 4 miles east of Portsmouth.



47. Jewett Memorial, 1774

South Berwick



Birthplace and home of the authoress Sarah Orne Jewett, the interiors are rich in paneling with a well-executed Georgian staircase. The rooms have several early wallpapers and carpets from the Jewetts and furnishings of various periods. Miss Jewett's bedroom-study has been left as she had arranged it.

On Route 236 in the center of town. Next door is the small Greek Revival EASTMAN HOUSE which was left to the Society by Miss Jewett's nephew for community purposes and now serves as the South Berwick Public Library.

48. Hamilton House, c. 1785

South Berwick

Setting of Sarah Orne Jewett's novel, *The Tory Lover*, this ambitious country house is situated on a prominence above the Quamphegan River. Furniture predominantly of the Georgian and Federal periods and of particularly fine quality is found in the many large rooms. The house was built by Colonel Jonathan Hamilton whose wharves once lay below along the river. Extensive lawns and gardens, a summer



house and barn complete this particularly fine setting.

Vaughan's Lane. Turn left off Route 236 opposite the junction with Route 91.

49. Marrett House, 1789 *Standish*

Home of the Reverend Daniel Marrett, the house was built in the traditional Georgian manner and then considerably enlarged and remodeled in the Greek Revival style with a connecting shed and barn. The house contains furnishings from both periods, including portraits and the parson's library.

On Route 25 in the center of the village.



50. Parson Smith House, 1764 *South Windham*



Containing Georgian paneling and several folding partitions, this country house is furnished with some fine family pieces. The house was partially remodeled in the early 19th century.

89 River Road. Approximately 3 miles north from the center of Westbrook.

51. Nickels-Sortwell House, 1807 *Wiscasset*

Noted for its imposing three-story, richly decorated facade, this Federal style mansion on the town's main street demonstrates the influence of Boston's architectural styles upon New England's coastal communities. Furnished with many Sortwell family pieces, the house reflects the tastes of this prosperous period in Maine's history.

On the corner of Main and Federal Streets.



Special Interest Tours

I. THE EVOLUTION OF NEW ENGLAND ARCHITECTURE

Through a tour of the selected SPNEA properties listed below it is possible to study most of the major developments in architectural styles, period furnishings and the variations between high style and vernacular buildings from the earliest colonial beginnings through the mid-19th century.*

JACKSON HOUSE (44), c. 1664 — 17th century
SHORT HOUSE (36), c. 1732 — William & Mary period
QUINCY HOUSE (21), 1770 — country Georgian
GOV. LANGDON MANSION (45), 1784 — high style Georgian
NICKELS-SORTWELL HOUSE (51), 1807 — high style Federal
FOWLER HOUSE (30), 1810 — Federal
BOWEN HOUSE (2), 1846 — Gothic Revival (early Victorian)

*The Society presently does not own a classic example of the Greek Revival (c. 1825-1860).

II. SEVENTEENTH CENTURY NEW ENGLAND ARCHITECTURE

For the student and scholar interested in 17th century architecture, the Society owns numerous houses from this earliest period. Listed below are the major representative examples exhibiting variations in framing techniques, original evidence of casement windows, sheathing, painted decoration and interior trim.

ARNOLD HOUSE (8), 1687	GEDNEY HOUSE (28), 1665
BOARDMAN HOUSE (19), c. 1687	JACKSON HOUSE (44), c. 1664
BROWNE HOUSE (14), c. 1698	PIERCE HOUSE (20), c. 1650
CHAPLIN-CLARK HOUSE (35), c. 1671	TUFTS HOUSE (18), c. 1678
CLEMENCE-IRONS HOUSE (7), c. 1680	
COFFIN HOUSE (37), c. 1654	
COOPER-FROST-AUSTIN HOUSE (13), c. 1690	

III. HISTORY AND PHILOSOPHY OF RESTORATION AND PRESERVATION

For the student and scholar interested in the history and various approaches to restoration in the 20th century, the SPNEA properties listed below are examples by major figures in the field of restoration. In recent years, the Society has given greater emphasis to a philosophy of preservation which allows all later additions and remodelings to tell the full history of a house and the generations that lived in it.

TUFTS HOUSE (18) — A Colonial Revival "restoration" published in the "American Architect and Building News" in the 1890's.

NURSE HOUSE (29) — A restoration by George Francis Dow in 1909.

BEAUPORT (31) — Although not a restoration of a particular structure, this important assemblage of rooms brought together by Henry Sleeper antedates the American Wing of the Metropolitan Museum of Art and the Winterthur Museum.

SWAIN-HARRISON HOUSE (4) — This restoration by J. Frederick Kelley was completed before 1920.

BROWNE HOUSE (14) — Restored by William Sumner Appleton between 1919 and 1924.

CLEMENCE-IRONS HOUSE (7) — A 1930's restoration of this 17th century house by Norman M. Isham.

(Continued next page)

ARNOLD HOUSE (8) — Restored between 1950 and 1952 by Roy W. Baker.
 OTIS HOUSE (1) — First restored by William Sumner Appleton in the 19th century; the house has recently undergone a scholarly and scientific restoration by the Society's professional staff.
 CODMAN HOUSE (17) — Portions of this house were "restored" by O. C. Codman, Jr., in the 1880's. Codman House, with all of its many additions and remodelings, has been preserved as received to present a continuous history of the life of the house and its residents.

IV. FURNISHINGS

The individual collections of furniture and decorative arts objects in the Society's properties can be divided into three principal fields of interest: houses with particularly fine pieces of furniture; houses with rooms furnished in a particular period style; and those houses with original family furnishings which have remained with the property through successive generations, depicting the evolution of tastes and period styles. Many of the properties listed below come into one or more of these categories.

Fine Furniture:

BARRETT HOUSE (42) — mostly Federal
 GOV. LANGDON MANSION (45) — Chippendale & Empire
 HAMILTON HOUSE (48) — 18th & early 19th centuries
 LADY PEPPERRELL HOUSE (46) — mostly Federal
 PRATT HOUSE (3) — Griswold collection of American furniture and furnishings
 WINSLOW CROCKER HOUSE (27) — 18th & 19th centuries

Period Rooms:

BEAUPORT (31) — predominantly 18th century interiors
 BROWNE HOUSE (14) — 17th century parlor
 LYMAN HOUSE (15) — 1790's McIntire parlor and ballroom
 OTIS HOUSE (1) — 1790-1820

Original Family Furniture:

BARRETT (42) — mostly Federal
 BOWEN (2) — Gothic Revival & Victorian
 CODMAN (17) — 18th & 19th centuries
 COFFIN (37) — 17th through 19th centuries
 MARRETT (49) — Federal & Empire
 QUINCY (21) — 18th century

V. GARDENS AND SETTINGS

Many of the Society's properties are noteworthy for their gardens, landscapes, or relatively untouched natural settings.

<i>Gardens</i>		<i>Settings</i>	
BARRETT (42)	LANGDON (45)	BARRETT (42)	HAMILTON
HAMILTON (48)	LYMAN (15)	BOWEN (2)	JACOBS (23)
JEWETT (47)		CASEY (5)	NURSE (29)
		CODMAN (17)	

We will welcome your membership.

SOCIETY FOR THE PRESERVATION OF NEW ENGLAND ANTIQUITIES
 (SPNEA)

141 Cambridge Street, Boston, Massachusetts 02114
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